

therefore referred it to *Callithamnion*, to which genus it is closely allied in general appearance. Its fruit is that of a *Griffithsia*.

2. *Griffithsia Schousboei* (Montag.), repens, intricata, filis dichotomis articulato-constrictis, articulis elliptico-sphæricis e geniculis radicellas hyalinas emittentibus.

“The absence of fructification causes me to doubt if this is not an abnormal state or a rampant variety of *G. corallina* (Ag.)”

3. *Gigartina conferta* (Schousb.), fronde cartilaginea, filiformi, vage ramosa, ramis fasciculatis confertis, ramulos abbreviatis patentibus apice incrassato-ovoideos undique emittentibus.

4. *Gigartina gaditana* (Montag.), fronde cartilaginea, filiformi, dichotoma, aculeis simplicibus brevissimis subsecundis utrinque attenuatis obsita.

Probably closely allied to the *Sphærococcus armatus* (Agardh).

5. *Delesseria interrupta* (Ag.), fronde membranacea tenerrima, interrupte costata, lineari, dichotoma, apice furcata rotundataque.

This second number fully supports the high character which had been obtained by its predecessor, and we trust that the work will receive that support which it deserves from the botanists of Britain.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 23, 1840.—William Yarrell, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. F. W. Hope read a paper entitled “Observations on the *Stenochoridæ* of New Holland, with descriptions of new species.”

Of this paper the following is an extract:—

Fam. STENOCHORIDÆ, Leach.

Type of the family *Stenochorus semipunctatus*, Fab.

Section 1. *Armigeri*.

Antennis thoraceque spinosis, apicibus elytrorum bidentatis.

Sp. 1. STENOCHORUS GIGAS. *Sten. ater thorace spinoso inæquali, elytris basi nigro flavoque variegatis.*

Antennæ corpore fere duplo longiores, articulis ternis primis nigricantibus, reliquis fusco-ferrugineis, articulis intermediis apice spinosis. Caput atrum antice rufo-ciliatum palpis ferrugineis. Thorax utrinque spinosus spinis brevibus, tuberculatus, rugosus et ater. Elytra bidentata, basi nigro flavoque variegata, varioloso-punctata. Corpus infra nigrum abdomine postice piceo, femoribus atris, tibiis tarsisque fusco-brunneis et tomentosis.

Long. lin. $18\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. In interiori parte Novæ Hollandiæ.

This magnificent species, the largest of the genus, was given to Captain Roe, when engaged on his survey of the Australian coast; it was labelled as coming from the inner country.

In Museo Dom. Hope.

Sp. 2. STENOCHORUS LATUS. *Sten. fusco-brunneus, thorace cinereo-*

tomentoso, elytris flavo brunneoque variegatis. Caput cinereum. Antennæ longitudini corporis vix æquales. Thorax utrinque spinosus, spinis acutis, tomentosus et rugosus, antice binis tuberculis rubro-piceis insignitus. Elytra flavo-brunnea maculisque nigris variegata, macula suturali magna lunulata, ad apicem posita, corpus infra nigrum, pectore pedibus brunneo-piceis, tarsisque auricomatis.

Long. lin. 15; lat. lin. 4.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia circa Flumen Cygneum.

In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Sp. 3. STENOCHORUS LONGIPENNIS, *Sten. atro-brunneus*, thorace cinereo, elytris antice flavo variegatis, postice, piceo-brunneis. Antennæ longitudine corporis, fusco-flavæ et tomentosæ. Thorax utrinque spinosus spinis acutis, ad humeros elytrorum curvatus, rugosus, tuberculo nigro et glabro in medio disci posito. Elytra elongata ad apicem parum attenuata, antice brunnea, lineis flavis longitudinalibus variegata, postice reliqua parte disci atro-brunnea. Corpus infra fusco-brunneum, femoribus tibiis pallidioribus et tomentosus, tarsisque auricomatis.

Long. lin. 13; lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

Sp. 4. STENOCHORUS MITCHELLI. *Sten. straminicolor*, caput nigrum antennis flavis, thorace atro-cinereo, elytrisque flavo brunneoque variegatis. Caput atrum thorace bispinoso, spinis utrinque minutis, disco rugoso atro-cinereo. Elytra pallide flava sutura brunneisque maculis variegata. Corpus infra rubro-brunneum annulis abdominis aurato-tomentosis, femoribus et tibiis concoloribus tarsisque aurato-spongiosis.

Long. lin. 12; lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia.

This singularly marked insect I have named in honour of Sir T. Livingston Mitchell, the author of one of the most interesting works which has yet appeared respecting Australia.

Sp. 5. STENOCHORUS TRIMACULATUS. *Sten. pallide flavus*, antennis pedibus luteis thorace cinereo elytrisque nigro maculatis. Caput piceo-brunneum. Antennis flavis sparsimque tomentosus. Thorax utrinque spinosus, spinis brevibus, rugoso-tuberculatus et argenteo-cinereus, scutellum flavum. Elytra ad basin nigra, macula magna ovali pallide flava, ante apicem in singulo posita. Corpus infra rubro-fuscum et argenteo-tomentosum. Pedibus luteis.

This elegant species I received from Captain Roe; it was captured at the Swan River Settlement.

Sp. 6. STENOCHORUS OBSCURUS, *Donovan*. *Sten. thorace rugoso spinoso, fuscus elytris antice punctato-rugosis, postice lævibus nitidis apice bidentatis.*

Long. lin. 11; lat. lin. 3.

This species appears to be of rare occurrence. I have seen only three specimens; all of them were from Van Diemen's Land.

Sp. 7. *STENOCHORUS PUNCTATUS*, Donovan. *Sten. thorace spinoso, fuscus, elytris punctatis antice subrugosis, apice bidentatis maculis tribus flavis.*

Long. lin. 11; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

This species I obtained at the sale of the late Mr. Donovan's insects; it was labelled as received from Van Diemen's Land. The colour of this species in Donovan's plate is not dark enough; the variety with the basal and medial spots united on the elytra, is by no means uncommon; the species is also liable to vary considerably in size; a small specimen measured only $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines long and 2 in width.

Sp. 8. *STENOCHORUS SEMIPUNCTATUS*, Fabricius. *Sten. thorace spinoso, fuscus, elytris antice punctato-rugosis, flavo-fasciatis, postice levibus, apice bidentatis macula flava.* Vid. Oliv. 4—67. p. 37, 48; Stenoch. 69. tab. 2. f. 19; Enc. Méth. 5. p. 303, 56; Schonherr. Syn. Ins. vol. i. part 3. p. 404. species 9.

Long. lin. 11; lat. lin. 3.

The localities of 'Brasilia' and 'Nova Hollandia' are mentioned by the latter author; there cannot exist a doubt that the former locality is erroneous. The species is subject to great variation. I mention some of the most particular.

Var. α . *Elytris (long. lin. 8; lat. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$) mediis trimaculatis, maculis binis antice parvis, postica triplo majori.*

Var. β . *Elytris (long. lin. 7; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$) late flavo-fasciatis maculis nigris aspersis.*

Var. γ . *Elytris (long. lin. 11; lat. lin. 3) late flavo-fasciatis nigris binis maculis notatis, apice late flavo, spinisque concoloribus, antennis pedibusque pallidis.*

This is probably an immature specimen. It is by no means uncommon.

Sp. 9. *STENOCHORUS ANGUSTATUS*, DeJean. *Sten. valde elongatus, parallelus, pubescens, fusco-cinereus, thorace subplicato, conico, lineis duabus albidis. Elytris macula laterali antica, elongata, fusca.*

Long. lin. 10; tot. 15.

In Museo M. M. DeJean et Gory.

The above description is taken from the Voyage De l'Astrolabe, by Mons. Boisduval, vide part 2. p. 475.

Sp. 10. *STENOCHORUS UNDULATUS*. *Sten. nigro-brunneus, antennis aurato-tomentosis thorace supra tuberculato et concolori, medio disci macula elevata rubro-picea et polita. Scutellum aureo-tomentosum. Elytra fusco-brunnea, fasciis binis mediis undulatis pallide flavis apicibus concoloribus. Corpus infra rubropiceum pedibus aureo-tomentosis.*

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

This species inhabits New Holland, and was sent me by Captain Roe from the New English Settlement at the Swan River in Australia. I must remark that in this species the spines at the apex of the elytra appear unusually short, those at the suture are scarcely

perceptible. I imagine therefore, as the insect is unique and much damaged, that probably they have been broken off.

Sp. 11. *STENOCHORUS ASSIMILIS*. *Sten. affinis præcedenti, rufo-brunneus, antennis concoloribus et tomentosus. Thorax-rufopiceus, supra tuberculatus tuberculis quinque elevatis majoribus ita dispositis :|: reliquis minoribus. Elytra rufo-brunnea, fascia elongata irregulari undulata et flava apicibus flavo-maculatis. Corpus infra rufum femoribus et tibiis concoloribus et sub-tomentosis tarsisque auricomatis.*

Long. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

I received this insect from Van Diemen's Land.

Sp. 12. *STENOCHORUS ACANTHOCERUS*, MacLeay. *Sten. fusco-ferugineus capite punctato; antennis rubris, articulo 3^{to}, 4^{to}, 5^{to} et 6^{to} apice spinosis; ore rubro; maxillis elongatis, apice ciliatis membranaceis; palpis securiformibus; thorace obscuro utrinque unispinoso margine antico tuberculisque dorsalibus utrinque posticoque semicirculari rubris; scutello rubro; elytris rubris fasciis tribus nigris undatis, ad basin inter lineas elevatas subcrenatis, apicemque versus punctatis, apice bidentatis; corpore subtus nigro nitido tomentoso pedibus rubris.*

In Mus. Dom. MacLeay.

Sp. 13. *STENOCHORUS DORSALIS*, MacLeay. *Sten. fulvo-piceus capite angusto labro palpisque testaceis; vertice canaliculato; thorace inæqualiter rugoso eminentia media ovali glabra tribusque aliis utrinque inconspicuis; elytris bidentatis subelevatis interstitiisque punctatis macula media suturali testacea antice subemarginata; antennis subtus villosis, articulis apice haud spinosis; corpore pedibusque piceis; femoribus incrassatis.*

In Mus. Dom. MacLeay.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia.

Section 2. *Tubericolles.*

Antennis spinosis, thorace tuberculato haud spinoso, apicibus elytrorum bidentatis femoribusque incrassatis.

Sp. 14. *STENOCHORUS UNIGUTTATUS*, MacLeay. *Sten. fuscus capite cum antennis villosis, thorace inæquali rugoso, tuberculato. Elytris depressis crebrissime punctulatis, in singulo macula quadrato-elongata, et lutea fere in medio disci posita. Corpus infra rubro-fuscum tomentosum femoribus incrassatis et concoloribus, tarsis infra flavo-spongiosis.*

This species I received from the Swan River: it is subject to great variation in size. A specimen similar to Mr. MacLeay's *Uniguttatus* measures in length, lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 2. It seems likely that *Sten. elongatus* of DeJean is the same as the above species.

Sp. 15. *STENOCHORUS RHOMBIFER*. *Sten. affinis præcedenti a multo minor. Fuscus, antennis et corpore sparsim flavo-tomentosis, capite haud villoso, rubro. Thorax inæqualis et tuberculatus. Elytra depressa bidentata, macula quadrato-elongata lutea fere*

in medio disci posita. Corpus infra rubro-piceum nitidum, binis ultimis segmentis pallidioribus. Pedes rubro-fusci femoribus parum incrassatis tarsisque infra aureo-tomentosis.

Long. lin. 7.; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I received this species in a box of insects from Mr. Charles Darwin. Its true locality is either Sidney or Van Diemen's Land.

I consider it quite distinct from Mr. Sharpe MacLeay's *Stenochorus uniguttatus*.

In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Sp. 16. *STENOCHORUS TUNICATUS*, MacLeay. *Sten. flavus antennarum articulis duobus primis nigris quinto apice septimo nonoque nigris; thorace subcylindrico utrinque unidentato, supra quadratuberculato tuberculis anticis majoribus; elytris apice flavis unidentatis, parte basali ultra medium subviolaceo-flava linea obliqua terminata; corpore pedibusque flavo-testaceis.*

In Mus. Dom. MacLeay.

Sp. 17. *STENOCHORUS RUBRIPES*, Boisduval. *Sten. elongatus parallelus; antennis pedibusque rufis; thorace angustiori, cylindrico, tuberculato, coleopteris dilute fuscis; apice spinosis, punctis crebris impressis, macula communi maxima irregulari, nigra notata, altera postica, scutelloque flavis.*

Long. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from Mons. Boisduval's 'Voyage de l'Astrolabe,' vid. part ii. page 479. I had given the name of *Undulatus* to the species, and had figured it before I was aware of its being described: the sexes apparently differ considerably in size.

Sp. 18. *STENOCHORUS ROEI*. *Sten. rubro-fuscus; antennis pallidioribus; thorace tuberculato, elytrisque macula irregulari flava notatis, alteraque apicali lutea, spinis apice brevibus, externo longiori. Corpus infra rubro-piceum nitidum pedibus concoloribus et tomentosis.*

Long. lin. $6\frac{1}{4}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

This species was sent to me from the Swan River by Captain Roe; it is named after that indefatigable and enterprising officer.

Section 3. *Fissipennes*.

Antennis spinosis, thorace inæquali tuberculato seu denticulato, apicibus elytrorum transverse truncatis, haud spinosis.

Gen. *COPTOCERCUS**, Hope, Nov. Gen.

Caput antice rugosum, antennis spinoso-tomentosis. *Thorax* fere cylindricus, tuberculatus. *Elytra* parallela thorace latiora ad apicem parum contracta, transverse fissa, haud spinosa. *Corpus* infra convexum, antennis pedibusque fere ut in *Sten. Roei* conformatis.

Type of the Genus, *Stenochorus biguttatus* of Donovan.

Sp. 1. *COPTOCERCUS BIGUTTATUS*, DONOVAN, vid. pl. 2. fig. 7.

* *Koptocercus*, from κοπτω, scindo, and κερκος cauda.

Copt. biguttatus, thorace mutico, ferrugineus, elytris antice punctato-rugosis, testaceo-maculatis, bidentatis macula flava.

Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. 2.

I received this insect from Mr. Donovan, and therefore have no doubt respecting the individual species. The elytra, according to the above description, can scarcely be considered as bidentate; they appear as if they were abruptly broken off at their apex. The sexes vary very much in size.

Sp. 2. *COPTOCERCUS SEXMACULATUS*. *Copt. niger*; antennis brunneis; thorace tuberculato et rugoso; elytris 6 maculis luteis notatis, pedibus rufescentibus. Caput atrum antennis brunneis. Thorax utrinque denticulatus, inæqualis, rugosus, tuberculatus, macula media elevata et glabra. Elytra nigra antice varioloso-punctata, postice punctis minoribus. Sex-maculata, macula 1^{ma} lutea paullo infra basin, 2^{da} fere media seu melius fasciata, 3^{tia} apicali pallidior. Corpus infra cinereo-piceum; pedibus rufo-brunneis.

Long. lin. 7; lat. lin. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.

This species, which appears to have escaped the notice of entomologists, is abundant. I suspect that the male sex will have the denticulation on each side of the thorax more marked than in the female described.

Sp. 3. *COPTOCERCUS UNIFASCIATUS*. *Copt. ater* thorace inæquali tuberculato, elytris nigris punctatis, et flavo-fasciatis, punctis ternis, maculisque minutis in singulo, inter basin et medialem fasciam positis. Corpus infra rubro-piceum; pedibus concoloribus, aureo-tomentosis; abdomine nigro, et nitido.

Long. lin. 6; lat. lin. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The above insect I received from Captain Roe, of the Swan River Settlement in New Holland.

Section 4. *Denticolles*.

Antennis tomentosis, thorace utrinque spinoso; dorso dentato; elytris apice obtusis.

Gen. *TRACHELORACHYS**, Nov. Gen.

Type of the Genus, *Stenochorus fumicolor*.

Caput exsertum, oculis prominentibus, antennis corpore brevioribus. *Palpi* maxillares mandibulis longiores. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, 1^{mo} cylindrico parum deformi ad basim tenuiori et externe crassiore, 2^{do} brevi subcyathiformi, reliquis fere æqualibus, at extimo minori, apice attenuato. *Thorax* convexus utrinque spinosus, disco spinis armato. *Elytra* thorace quadruplo longiora, depressa, ad apicem obtuse rotundata et inermia. *Pedes* simplices, femoribus haud incrassatis.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia.

TRACHELORACHYS FUMICOLOR. *Trach. fusco-niger*; thorace utrinque spinoso, disco spinis quatuor fere in medio armato. *Elytra* parallela marginibus undique elevatis ad basim crebre granu-

* The above word is formed of *τραχηλος*, *collum*, and *ραχίς*, a *spine*.

lata, granulis ad apicem e medio elytrorum magnitudine decrescentibus. Corpus infra picco-nigrum, pedibus pallidioribus et tomentosis, plantisque aurato-tomentosis.

Long. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

This insect was obtained from a collection made in the vicinity of Sydney.

TRACHELORACHYS PUSTULATUS. *Trach. flavo-fuscus antennis tomentosis; thorace concolori utrinque spinoso; spinis binis fere in medio armatis. Elytra marginata; pustulis nigris in lineis sparsim dispositis. Corpus infra fusco-rubrum; pedibus subto mentosis.*

Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The above insect was purchased out of a New Holland box, along with various nondescripts; most likely they were from Hobart Town.

Section 5. Femorales.

Antennis tomentosis; thorace utrinque spinoso, dorso dentato; elytris transverse sectis; femoribus incrassatis.

Gen. MEROPACHYS*.

Caput exsertum, antennis tomentosis articulis undecim articulatis; 1^{mo} fere ut in *Trach. fumicolori*, at externe crassiori et ovato; 2^{do} brevi et globoso; 3^{ti}o triplo longiori; 4^{to} paullo breviori, reliquis gradatim increscentibus, extimo apice subacuto. *Thorax* antice et postice contractus, utrinque in medio spinosus; dorso dentato. *Elytra* depressa; thorace latiora postice latiora transverse fissa. *Totum corpus* supra et infra argenteo sericie aspersum. *Femoribus* valde incrassatis in medio fortiter globosis.

MEROPACHYS MacLeaii. *Merop. fusco-flava antennis flavis tomentosis, thorace concolori, utrinque spinoso, maculis binis atris, antice et postice signato. Elytra aurato sericie aspersa, ad humeros tuberculata, fascia nigricanti ante apicem posita. Corpus infra rubrum nigro et argenteo variegatum. Pedes flavescentes; femoribus globosis, nigro-maculatis; tibiis quatuor posticis medio atratis; tarsisque pallidis binis anticis fere omnino nigris subtusque auri-comatis.*

Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

This beautifully sericeous insect is named in honour of William Sharpe MacLeay, Esq., from whom we may shortly expect some valuable communications relating to the entomology of Australia.

This genus appears to differ chiefly from *Trachelorachys* in having both the sexes remarkably characterized by their incrassated femora; and it is probable that, as in other New Holland Stenochoridous genera, the length of the antennæ will vary in the sexes.

MEROPACHYS TRISTIS. *Merop. flavo-fuscus antennis tomentosis, thorace aurato lanugine obsito. Elytra depressa, minutis pustulis lineari serie insignitis. Corpus infra rubro-piceum sericie*

* *Meropachys* is from $\mu\eta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, *femur*, and $\pi\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, *crassities*.

aurato tectum. Femora valde incrassata; tibiis rubro-testaceis; tarsisque infra auri-comatis.

Long. lin. $9\frac{1}{4}$; lat. lin. 2.

The above species was sent to me by Captain Roe from the vicinity of the Swan River settlement. There were also other species allied to the present, but they arrived in too mutilated a state to describe.

CONICOLLES.

Scolecobrotus Westwoodii. This species was described at p. 109 in the first volume of the Zoological Transactions, and is admirably figured at Plate XV. n. 5. It is remarkable for the joints of the antennæ, all excepting the first three appearing as if they were eaten by worms. I have lately obtained from Mr. Fortnum the other sex of this singular insect, and now briefly describe it. The antennæ are of a light coral-red colour, which may partly be occasioned by abrasion. The joints of the antennæ do not appear serrated as in the former sex, excepting under a high magnifying power, and even then it is scarcely perceptible. The spines at the apex of the elytra are wider apart than in the specimen previously described; in other respects the insects accord almost entirely. I have reason to think that both the above specimens are from the Swan River settlement, and am not aware that any others are to be found in our metropolitan, or even in the French collections.

Uracanthus, Hope. For the description of this genus, *vide* the details published at page 108 of the 'Zoological Transactions,' where only one species was described; two more are now added.

URACANTHUS PALLENS. *Uracan. affinis præcedenti at multo minor. Cervino-brunneus thorace conico et albo-lineato; elytris pallidioribus apicibus bidentatis.*

Caput fronte forte canaliculata pubescenti-albida tectum. Thorax alba linea utrinque notatus, binisque tuberculis ad latera subarmatus, rugisque transversis constrictus. Elytra cervino-brunnea, sericea, triangulis in singulo colore saturatione inquinatis. Corpus infra brunneo-sericeum, femoribus parum compressis.

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. 2.

I had originally given the name of *sericeus* to this species, which, as it seems common to all that are now known, I change it at present to *pallens*. It was received from Van Diemen's Land in 1839:

URACANTHUS MARGINELLUS. *Uracan. fusco-brunneus thorace albo-lineato, elytrisq; brunneo marginatis.*

Totum corpus supra tomentosum, capite porrecto et inter oculos parum sub-caliculato. Thorax rugis constrictus, tuberculo utrinque posito. Elytra albo-pubescentia marginibus brunneis apicibus abrupte truncatis, spinis parum prominentibus. Corpus infra concolor, femoribus compressis.

Long. lin. 9; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I received this insect from Captain Roe, of the Swan River. In form it approaches a singular genus named *Stephanops* by Mr. Shuck-Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Vol. vii.

hard; it is however decidedly an *Uracanthus*, and there can be little doubt that *Stephanops Nasutus* of the above author belongs to my section of the cone-necked-shaped *Stenochoridae*.

Section *Conicolles*, Hope.

Genus *STRONGYLURUS*, Hope.

Type of the Genus *Sten. scutellatus*, Hope.

Vide Zool. Trans., vol. i. p. 107.

Caput porrectum, oculis prominentibus. *Antennae* undecim articulatae: articulus 1^{mus} crassus antice latior quam ad basim; 2^{do} brevi, reliquis gradatim increscentibus, compressis. *Thorax* coniformis antice et transverse truncatus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, parallela apicibus rotundatis. *Femora* in utroque sexu subincrassata, et parum compressa.

Sp. 1. *STRONGYLURUS SCUTELLATUS*. *Strong. fuscus et tomentosus, thorace flavo-ochraceo colore utrinque lineato medio disci nigricante. Scutellum valde distinctum flavum. Elytra fusco-brunnea, fasciisque undulatis parum distinctis notata. Corpus infra sordide fuscum, abdomine rubro-piceo, pedibus concoloribus et tomentosus.*

Long. lin. $12\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3.

The above insect I have received from various parts of New Holland; as it is accurately figured, I have not given very full generic details. I must remark, however, that in the sexes of this genus the antennae vary very considerably, in one instance exceeding the length of the body, whilst in the other sex they are shorter than the elytra. These Longicorn beetles also vary much in size, which is a remark that appears to apply to most of the *Cerambycidae* of New Holland. Can the long drought which sometimes prevails in this country be regarded as the cause of *dwarfishness*, which is certainly one of the striking features of the *Coleoptera* of Australia?

Sp. 2. *STRONGYLURUS VARICORNIS*. *Strong. testaceo-fuscus, antennis flavo-nigroque variegatis. Thorace tomentoso utrinque, dentibus atris armato. Scutellum distinctum et album. Elytra fusco-testacea fasciis binis undatis parum distinctis. Corpus infra concolor, pedibus tomentosus.*

Long. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

There are in our English collections two other species belonging to this genus; as however I have them not at hand, I must leave others to describe them.

Genus *COPTOPTERUS*, Hope.

Type of the Genus *Stenochorus Cretifer*, Hope.

Vide Zool. Trans., vol. i. p. 107.

Caput porrectum inter oculos canaliculatum. *Antennae* compressae, et fere ut in *Strongyluro*. *Thorax* obconico-truncatus, lateribus rotundatis. *Elytra* thorace latiora parallela; apicibus sub-ob-

lique truncatis, seu abrupte sectis. *Femora* sub-incrassata et parum compressa; *tibiis* subincurvis.

COPTOPTERUS CRETIFER. *Copt. fusco-brunneus, capite albida macula inter oculos posita. Thorax nigro-cinereus variis maculis cretaceis notatus. Elytra brunnea maculis nigris aspersa, in quibusdam speciminibus maculæ conjunctæ fascias exhibent. Corpus infra fusco-rubrum maculisque variis albidis obsitum. Pedes rubro-picei et tomentosi.*

Long. lin. $10\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3.

This insect appears to be abundant at Sydney: there are also other allied species undescribed, and from the vicinity of the Swan River.

Genus PIESARTHRIUS, Hope.

Type of the Genus *Stenochorus marginellus*.

Vide Zool. Trans., p. 112. Genus 12.

Caput exsertum. *Antennæ* valde compressæ, 11-articulatæ. *Thorax* fere tetragonus angulis anticis parum rotundatis. *Elytra* thorace paullo latiora parallela, interne spinosa, angulis externis rotundatis. *Femora* antica quatuor vix incrassata, posteriora minora; *tibiis* subincurvis.

Hab. In Nova Hollandia.

PIESARTHRIUS MARGINELLUS. *Piesar. flavo-fuscus antennis compressis, tomentosis et pallidis. Thorax niger, lateribus flavo-ochraceis. Scutellum distinctum et flavum. Elytra testaceo-flava marginibus interne et externe rubro-piceis. Corpus infra brunneo-piceum lateribus pectoris annulisque abdominis utrinque flavo-maculatis, pedibus pallidioribus.*

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

This insect I received from Captain Roe of the Swan River, and it is, I believe, unique in our London cabinets. I have seen a second species, but have not been able to obtain permission to describe it.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29, 1840.—A paper was read, entitled, "Description of the mains of a Bird, Tortoise, and Lacertian Saurian, from the chalk;" by Richard Owen, Esq., F.G.S.

Bird.—The three portions of Ornitholite were obtained by Lord Enniskillen from the chalk near Maidstone, and were recognised by him and Dr. Buckland as belonging to some large bird. One of the bones is nine inches in length, and has one extremity nearly entire, though mutilated, but the other is completely broken off. The extremity, partially preserved, is expanded. The rest of the shaft of the bone has a pretty uniform size, but is irregularly three-sided, with the sides flat and the angles rounded: its circumference is two inches and a quarter. The whole bone is slightly bent. The specimen differs from the femur of any known bird, in the proportion of its length to its breadth; and from the tibia or metatarsal bone,